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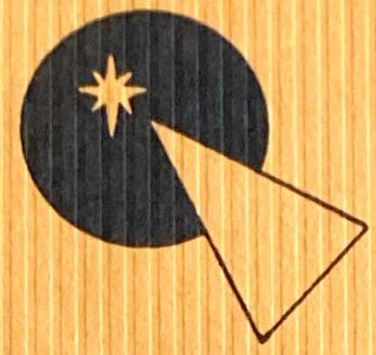


VULCAN LANGUAGE GUIDE

STARFLEET ACADEMY
TRAINING
MANUAL

VULCAN LANGUAGE GUIDE

STARFLEET ACADEMY

ALIEN LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT · COURSE NO. LV-1

INTRODUCTION

Vulcan is one of the chief languages of our 23rd century. Since the advent of star travel, and the signing of treaties among the races of our galaxy, Vulcan has become a major power and its people can be found on many planets.

The planet Vulcan, while maintaining an advanced technology, is still rich in the old traditions. The new and the old is reflected in the Vulcan language.

There are more than one hundred dialects of the Vulcan language. The dialect taught in this Guide is the principal dialect, or first language **(anakana)**, of the planet Vulcan, as proclaimed by the Vulcan Academy of Sciences.

Below is a chart illustrating the five main dialects of the Vulcan language and the percentage of the population who speak them.

DIALECT	ENGLISH TRANSLATION	PERCENTAGE
Anakana	First Language	75%
Nikana	Second Language	10%
Noyokana	Central Language	5%
Senura-kana	Ceremonial Language	5%
Taiya-kana	Old Language	3%
Other Dialects		2%

LESSON 1: ORTHOGRAPHY

The Vulcan language does not have an alphabet such as many Earth languages do. Instead, Vulcan words are formed by a series of sounds, each represented by a symbol. The chart below lists all of the sounds and symbols of the Vulcan language.

a	i	u	e	o
cha	chi	chu	che	cho
fa	fi	fu	fe	fo
ka	ki	ku	ke	ko
la	li	lu	le	lo
ma	mi	mu	me	mo
na	ni	nu	ne	no
pa	pi	pu	pe	po
ra	ri	ru	re	ro
sha	shi	su	se	sho
ta	ti	tu	te	to
wa	wi	wu	we	wo
xa	xi	xu	xe	xo
ya	yi	yu	ye	yo

LESSON 2: PRONUNCIATION

The Vulcan vowels are pronounced as follows:

a	as in *park*	**ai**	as *i* in *ice*
i	as in *police*	**au**	as *ow* in *now*
u	as the double *oo* in *soon*	**ei**	as *a* in *face*
e	as the sound of *a* in *same*	**oi**	as *oy* in *boy*
o	as in *old*		

The vowel **u**, when preceded by a consonant, is silent in a good many Vulcan words. *Example:* **ponu faru** (mating time) is pronounced as **pon far**.

The Vulcan consonants are, in most cases, pronounced as they are in English with the exception of **x** which is pronounced as the *z* in English.

LESSON 3: ACCENTUATION

In words with two syllables, the stress generally falls on the first syllable or vowel. In words with three or more syllables, the stress usually falls on the second syllable or vowel.

LESSON 4: SENTENCE STRUCTURE

In a Vulcan sentence or clause, the verb is placed at the end, and its grammatical order is *subject+object+verb*, so that instead of saying:

I bought a new coat.

the Vulcan way will say:

I a new coat bought.

LESSON 5: ARTICLES - SINGULAR AND PLURAL

There is no definite or indefinite article in Vulcan, and only in a few cases is the plural form used, so that **woku** *(book)* may mean *the book, a book, books* or *the books*.

LESSON 6: NOMINATIVE AND ACCUSATIVE

In most Earth languages no distinction exists between words used in the nominative and in the accusative. In Vulcan the distinction between these two cases exists, and in the nominative is indicated by the postposition **ra** while in the accusative is indicated by the postposition **ro**.

LESSON 6: NOMINATIVE AND ACCUSATIVE (Continued)

Supposing that English words were Vulcan, let us consider the following sentence in which the Vulcan particles indicating the nominative and accusative are placed in the position that they should have in the Vulcan translation:

English construction - *Horses eat grass.*

Vulcan construction - *Horses* **ra** *grass* **ro** *eat.*

LESSON 7: INTERROGATIVE

The interrogative is indicated by **ta** at the end of a sentence or clause, which corresponds to a question mark in English.

LESSON 8: VERBS

In Vulcan there is only one expression for all three persons, singular or plural, of each verb tense. All Vulcan verbs end with the prefix **sha** which is conjugated as follows:

sha - present positive
shi - past positive
sho - future positive
shanai - present negative
shinai - past negative
shonai - future negative

Examples:

isha - do	**itisha** - is, are, am
ishanai - do not	**itishanai** - is not
ishi - did	**itishi** - was
ishinai - did not	**itishinai** - was not
isho - will do	**itisho** - will be
ishonai - will not do	**itishonai** - will not be
mosha - eat	**nemusha** - sleep
moshanai - not eat	**nemushanai** - not sleep
moshi - ate	**nemushi** - slept
moshinai - did not eat	**nemushinai** - did not sleep
mosho - will eat	**nemusho** - will sleep
moshonai - will not eat	**nemushonai** - will not sleep
chosha - work	**urikisha** - read
choshanai - not work	**urikishanai** - not read
choshi - worked	**urikishi** - did read
choshinai - did not work	**urikishinai** - did not read
chosho - will work	**urikisho** - will read
choshonai - will not work	**urikishonai** - will not read

LESSON 9: GREETINGS

shacha - hello
moi loma - good morning
moi kima - good afternoon
moi tema - good evening
moi yami - good night
oyori - good-bye

Like many Earth people, the Vulcans often use, as a way of salutation, expressions about the weather:

moi racha - good weather
waru racha - bad weather
yatomi itisha - it is cold
machi itisha - it is hot

A popular Vulcan expression used instead of saying good-bye is: "Live Long and Prosper." It is translated as follows:

Tai nasha no karosha.

LESSON 10: MOST COMMON EXPRESSIONS

ha - yes
ina no
yana - you
wani I, me
moi - good
waru - bad
rena - health
daifu - sick

NOTE: The word **ha** (yes) is written with the symbol **fa** (≡≷), but pronounced **ha**. It is the only word in the Vulcan language that is pronounced with the *h* sound.

Yana ra moi rena ro itisha ta. - Are you in good health?
Ha, wani ra moi rena ro itisha. - Yes, I am in good health.
Ina, wani ra moi rena ro itishanai. - No, I am not in good health.
Wani ra waru rena ro itisha. - I am in bad health.
Wani ra daifu ro itisha. - I am sick.

LESSON 11: MOST COMMON EXPRESSIONS

yanamo - your
wanimo - my
taiya - old
kesu - young
mekina - mother
mekino - father
fokima - sister
fokimo - brother

Yanamo mekina ra moi rena ro itisha ta. - Is your mother in good health?
Wanimo mekino ra taiya ro itisha. - My father is old.
Wanimo fokima ra kesu ro itisha. - My sister is young.
Wanimo fokimo ra chosha. - My brother works.
Yanamo mekino ra moshi ta. - Did your father eat?

LESSON 12: MOST COMMON EXPRESSIONS

yako - where
tako - here
atako - there

woku - book
shokuto - hotel
rochinu - academy

Yana ra yako itisha ta. - Where are you?
Wani ra tako itisha. - I am here.
Wanimo woku ra yako itisha ta. - Where is my book?
Shokuto ra yako itisha ta. - Where is the hotel?
Rochinu ra atako itisha ta. - Is the academy there?
Ha, rochinu ra atako itisha. - Yes, the academy is there.

LESSON 13: MOST COMMON EXPRESSIONS

maiya - please
nemaiyo - thank you
seisha - give

reiya - water
choto - more
yorosha - want

Wani ra reiya ro seisha. - Give me some water.
Wani ra reiya ro maiya seisha. - Please give me some water.
Yana ra choto reiya ro yorosha ta. - Do you want more water?
Nemaiyo. Wani ra choto reiya ro yoroshanai. - Thank you. I do not want more water.

LESSON 14: LANGUAGE

futisha - speak
konusha - understand

Yakana - Vulcan (language)
Eikana - English (language)

Yana ra Yakana ro futisha ta. - Do you speak Vulcan?
Ha, wani ra Yakana ro futisha. - Yes, I speak Vulcan.
Ina, wani ra Yakana ro futishanai. - No, I do not speak Vulcan.
Wani ra Eikana ro konusha. - I understand English.
Wanimo mekino ra Yakana ro futisha. - My father speaks Vulcan.

LESSON 15: EXCLAMATORY EXPRESSIONS

Semara. - Fascinating!
Oyaka. - Splendid!
Rano itisha. - It is logical!
Kuroika. - Stop! (command)
Noto ta. - Really?

Seino. - Of course!
Nato tesha. - Wait a moment!
Nachama. - Surprising!
Moichino itisha ta. - Is it the truth?
Chatai. - Excuse me!

LESSON 16: NUMBERS

1 - **ana**	6 - **rana**
2 - **nina**	7 - **nena**
3 - **shina**	8 - **lona**
4 - **wana**	9 - **xina**
5 - **shana**	10 - **kuna**

From 11 to 19, numbers are formed by dropping the syllable **na** from **kuna** (10) and adding the numeral given above from 1 to 9. The English literal translation would be: *ten-one* for 11, *ten-two* for 12, etc.

11 - **ku-ana**	16 - **ku-rana**
12 - **ku-nina**	17 - **ku-nena**
13 - **ku-shina**	18 - **ku-lona**
14 - **ku-wana**	19 - **ku-xina**
15 - **ku-shana**	

Decimals from 20:

20 - **nina-ku**	60 - **rana-ku**
30 - **shina-ku**	70 - **nena-ku**
40 - **wana-ku**	80 - **lona-ku**
50 - **shana-ku**	90 - **xina-ku**

Hundreds (**rai**):

100 - **ana-rai**	600 - **rana-rai**
200 - **nina-rai**	700 - **nena-rai**
300 - **shina-rai**	800 - **lona-rai**
400 - **wana-rai**	900 - **xina-rai**
500 - **shana-rai**	

Thousands (**sai**):

1,000 - **ana-sai**	6,000 - **rana-sai**
2,000 - **nina-sai**	7,000 - **nena-sai**
3,000 - **shina-sai**	8,000 - **lona-sai**
4,000 - **wana-sai**	9,000 - **xina-sai**
5,000 - **shana-sai**	

Examples of various numbers:

25 - **nina-ku shana**	42 - **wana-ku nina**
58 - **shana-ku lona**	103 - **ana-rai shina**
515 - **shana-rai ku-shana**	895 - **lona-rai xina-ku shana**
1300 - **ana-sai shina-rai**	6501 - **rana-sai shana-rai ana**

LESSON 17: USING NUMBERS

nanuto - what
acha - how many
acho - how much
osera - age
toi - time
pata - hour

Yanamo osera ra nanuto itisha ta. - What is your age?
Wanimo osera ra shina-ku shana itisha. - My age is thirty-five.
Toi ra nanuto itisha ta. - What time is it?
Toi ra pata kuna itisha. - The time is hour ten.
Woku ra acha itisha ta. - How many books are there?
Lona woku ra itisha. - There are eight books.
Woku ra acho itisha ta. - How much is the book?

LESSON 18: TRAVEL

yasha - come (come from)
esha - go (go to)
masha - have
kome - another
Yatara - Vulcan (planet)
Eitara - Earth (planet)
tara - planet
reito - passport

Yana ra yako yasha ta. - Where do you come from?
Wani ra Eitara ro yasha. - I come from Earth.
Wani ra kome tara ro yasha. - I come from another planet.
Yana ra yako esha ta. - Where are you going?
Wani ra Yatara ro esha. - I am going to Vulcan.
Yana ra reito ro masha ta. - Do you have a passport?

LESSON 19: HONORIFICS

In polite speech, when referring to certain persons or things, respect is indicated by prefixing the phoenetic sound of **la** (*honorable*) to the noun indicating the esteemed object. Below are a few examples:

kurasu -
kuramano - ambassador
la-kuramano - honorable ambassador

chameto - ancestor
la-chameto - honorable ancestor

rochinu seiya - academy of sciences
la-rochinu seiya - honorable academy of sciences

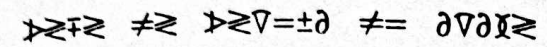
kasemano - doctor
la-kasemano - honorable doctor

LESSON 20: WRITING VULCAN

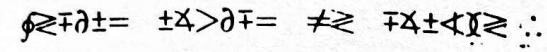
The Vulcan language is written by replacing the romanized sounds used in this guide with the symbols listed on page 4. A Vulcan sentence has two forms of punctuation: the pause (**shiru**) which is indicated by three dots placed in this position ∵ and the end (**shoto**) which is indicated by three dots placed in this position ∴

Examples:

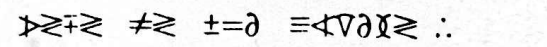
Yana ra yatomi ro itisha ta. - Are you cold?



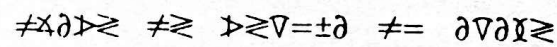
Wanimo mekino ra nemusha. - My father is sleeping.



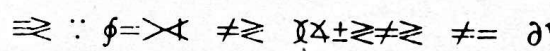
Yana ra moi futisha. - You speak good.



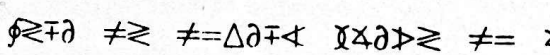
Reiya ra yatomi ro itisha. - The water is cold.



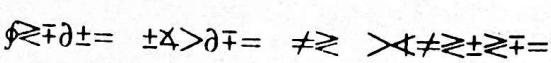
Ha, woku ra semara ro itisha. - Yes, the book is fascinating.



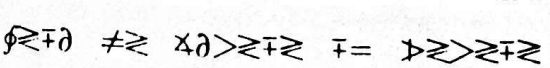
Wani ra rochinu seiya ro esha. - I am going to the academy of sciences.



Wanimo mekino ra kuramano ro itisha. - My father is an ambassador.



Wani ra Eikana no Yakana ro konusha. - I understand English and Vulcan.



DICTIONARY OF VULCAN WORDS

acha - how many

acho - how much

ainama - beautiful

aisha - love

aiya - star

aiya-wasu - starship

akaxo - alien, out-worlder

anasu - eye

anu wunu - a Vulcan weapon

asha - meditate

atai - far

atako - there

atano - few

cha - blood

chamai - big

chameto - ancestor

chasu - long

chatai - Excuse me!

chaxa - white

chikaru - animal

chisu - short

chosha - work

choto - more

daifu - sick

e - fire

Eikana - English (language)

Eitara - Earth (planet)

emafa kito - Vulcan mind touch

emafa suru - Vulcan mind meld

emi - never

ero - after

eru - day

esha - go

eta - Vulcan nerve pinch

fa - (see **ha**)

fanasu - nose

faruwa - dirty

fikaru - strong

fokima - sister

fokimo - brother

fuma - female

fumo - male

futisha - speak

ha - yes

imi - sometime

ina - no

ipai - slow

iri-kaisha - intermarriage

iro - before

iru - night

isha - do

isu - down

itai - near

itaru - ugly

itisha - is, are, am

iya - hungry

kaisha - marriage

kaifa - wife

kaifo - husband

kaisha - marriage

kalifa - Let the ceremony begin!

kalifi - challenge

kara - why

karosha - prosper

kasei - phaser

kasemano - doctor

kasu wanu - Vulcan maturity test

kesu - young

kima - afternoon

kome - another

konaya - food

konusha - understand

kotai - little

kulifa - I refuse!

kuramano - ambassador

kuroika - stop (command)

lanasu - ear

laxa - yellow

limatuya - Vulcan wild animal

loma - morning

macha - today

machi - hot

mafa - mind

maiya - please

manasu - leg

masha - have

maxa - brown

mekano - name

mekina - mother

mekino - father

moi - good

moichino - truth

mosha - cat

nachama - surprising
nanasu - foot
nanuto - what
nasha - live
nato - moment
nemaiyo - thank you
nemusha - sleep
no - and
nome - all
noto - really
osera - age
oyaka - splendid
oyori - good-bye
panasu - toe
pata - hour
ponu faru - mating time
pulomiku - Vulcan soup
racha - weather
ranasu - arm
rano - logical
rato - Vulcan grapes
raxa - black
reito - passport
reiya - water
rena - health
rochinu - academy
seino - Of course!
seisha - give
seiya - science
selatu - sehlat (Vulcan pet)
semara - fascinating
shacha - hello

shayo - brandy

shaxa - blue

shiru - pause (sentence)

shokuto - hotel

shoto - end (sentence)

tai - long

taiya - old

taiyo - chess

tako - here

talu shaya - kill by snapping the neck

tara - planet

taxa - red

tema - evening

tesha - wait

toi - time

urikisha - read

wani - me

wanimo - my

waru - bad

wasu - ship

woku - book

Yakana - Vulcan (language)

yako - where

yami - night

yana - you

yanamo - your

yanasu - finger

yasha - come

Yatara - Vulcan (planet)

yatomi - cold

yaxa - green

yorosha - want